25X1

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 7 September 1955

SUBJECT Organization and Employment of Anti-Aircraft Artillery Groups for the KVP

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1

1. [redacted] Group (Fla-Artillerie-Gruppe) [redacted] craft Artillery Subgroup (Fla-Artillerie-Untergruppe) (FAUG). 25X1

An FAG is formed from several AAA regiments and battalions. The number of units assigned to an FAG varies. Each FAG is headed by a commanding officer who is assisted by a staff which fu[redacted]nd headquarters, thus guaranteeing uniform leadership and [redacted]ol of units assigned to FAGs or FAUGs. The existence o[redacted]ntees rapid transmission of reports on approaching aircraft, the assignment of targets, and centralized control of AAA fire.

As a rule, the most capable regimental commander of an AAA regiment assigned to a given FAG will be made the commanding officer of this FAG ([redacted]). The commanding officer of an FAG is the superior of the commanding [redacted]er of an FAUG. The commanding officer of an FAG is subordinate to the [redacted]y artillery commander in charge of AAA units of the corps. The empl[redacted] of an FAG (FAUG) is laid down within the plan for antiaircraft de[redacted] operations of the corps. The employment of FA[redacted]) is planne[redacted]he deputy commander in charge of antiaircraft de[redacted]erations in [redacted] operation with the deputy artill[redacted]mander [redacted]ge of AAA units on the basis of an antiaircraft def[redacted]lan laid down by the Army involved and the directives given by the [redacted]ding general of the corps.

The commanding officer of an FA[redacted]es his orders for employment from the deputy artillery commander for AAA units. The commanding officers of the component units of an FAUG are made familiar with their missions by the comm[redacted] officer of their FAG (FAUG) along the lines laid down for antiair[redacted]. The commanding officer of the FAG (FAUG) assigns to the [redacted] of his unit the area which they have to cover. Each com[redacted]n FAUG is fully responsible for the employment of the AAA units assigned to his FAUG. He has to make certain by personal inspection or by the delegation of control officers that the AAA regiments and battalions assigned to his FAUG are in firng position and ready for action.

2. Air Situation Map.

a. The air situation map utilizes the standard grid system (sic). This makes it possible to record all reports on approaching aircraft on all types of maps. Reference coordinates for the air situation map 25X1

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are the 10th degree of longitude and the 52nd degree of latitude. The air situation map is subdivided into large, medium, and small trapezoids, which all have as their reference point the intersection of the 10th degree of longitude and 52nd degree of latitude.
The large trapezoid is formed by drawing a line starting from the point of origin every 30' along the degree of longitude and every 15' along the degree of latitude. The large trapezoid consists of nine medium trapezoids.
The medium trapezoid is formed by drawing a line, within the large trapezoid concerned, every 10' along the degree of longitude and every 5' along the degree of latitude. The medium trapezoid consists of four small trapezoids.
The small trapezoid is formed by drawing a line, within the medium trapezoid concerned, every 5' along the degree of longitude and every 2½' along the degree of latitude. Small trapezoids are only used on large-scale maps.

b. The large trapezoids of an air situation map are consecutively numbered. The numbering starts from the point of origing that is the intersection of the 10th degree of longitude and the 52nd degree of latitude. The basic number is 200. The first large trapezoid north of the intersection is given No. 201, the second 202 etc. In the trapezoids to the south the trapezoids are numbered 199, 198, etc. This system of numbering trapezoids is repeated with each new basic number (Grundzahl). On the 52nd degree of latitude, a new reference line for a new basic number used for the numbering of large trapezoids is drawn every 4°30'. To the west the new reference number is smaller by 50, and to the east it is larger by 50 than at the intersection of the 10th degree of longitude and the 52nd degree of latitude.
Four-digit numbers are used for the numbering of large trapezoids. For this reason, the large trapezoids are marked, at the upper edge of the map, with the figures 1 through 9 to the right starting from the 10th degree of longitude , and from 9 to 1 to the left. The numbering of large trapezoids repeats itself every 4°30'. Medium trapezoids are numbered 1 through 9 and small trapezoids 1 through 4, th numbering being arranged in spiral form.

c. The position of an air target is fixed by a six-digit number such as 207632. These figures have the following meaning:
207 refers to the horizontal line on which the large trapezoid is to be found.
6 indicates the large trapezoid on the vertical line and in connection with the figure 207 defines the large trapezoid involved.
3 indicates the medium trapezoid of the large trapezoid with reference No. 207-6.
2 indicates the small trapezoid of the medium trapezoid involved.

In reports on approaching aircraft the figures indicating the position of an airplane are transmitted as follows: 20-76-32. The receiving station subdivides the group of figures as follows: 207/6/3/2. A map on the scale of 1 : 200,000 is used to record the individual data of a general situation map including the main line of resistance, the lines separating the individual units, and the OB of FAGs (FAUGs) with the fields of fire covered by the individual AAA units. These data are recorded on overlays on which the grid of the air situation map is also recorded. Special air reporting charts and a combat situation chart are also kept. 25X1

[redacted] Comment. The present report reflects Soviet instruction principles. It is unknown if these principles are already in use with the KVP or not. It may be possible that they have been implemented in plans of Corps North.

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[redacted]. No information is available that the table of or[redacted]tion of the KVP contains the p[redacted] a deputy artillery comma[redacted]for AAA units and a deputy oper[redacted] officer for antiaircraft missions. It appears that the air situati[redacted] mentioned is patterned after the Soviet grid used for fighter de[redacted]purposes.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT [redacted]

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

[redacted]

1. Antiaircraft Artillery Group (Fla-Artillerie-Gruppe) (FAG) and Antiaircraft Artillery Subgroup (Fla-Artillerie-Untergruppe) (FAUG). 25X1

An FAG is formed from several AAA regiments and battalions. The number of units assigned to an FAG varies. Each FAG is headed by a commanding officer who is assisted by a staff which functions as a command headquarters, thus guaranteeing uniform leadership and centralized control of units assigned to FAGs or FAUGs. The existence of FAGs also guarantees rapid transmission of reports on approaching aircraft, the assignment of targets, and centralized control of AAA fire.
As a rule, the most capable regimental commander of an AAA regiment assigned to a given FAG will be made the commanding officer of this FAG (FAUG). The commanding officer of an FAG is the superior of the commanding officer of an FAUG. The commanding officer of an FAG is subordinate to the deputy artillery commander in charge of AAA units of the corps. The employment of an FAG (FAUG) is laid down within the plan for antiaircraft defense operations of the corps. The employment of FAGs (FAUGs) is planned by the deputy commander in charge of antiaircraft defense operations in cooperation with the deputy artillery commander in charge of AAA units on the basis of an antiaircraft defense plan laid down by the Army involved and the directives given by the commanding general of the corps.
The commanding officer of an FAG receives his orders for employment from the deputy artillery commander for AAA units. The commanding officers of the component units of an FAUG are made familiar with their missions by the commanding officer of their FAG (FAUG) along the lines laid down for antiaircraft operations. The commanding officer of the FAG (FAUG) assigns to the commanding officers of his unit the area which they have to cover. Each commanding officer of an FAUG is fully responsible for the employment of the AAA units assigned to his FAUG. He has to make certain by personal inspection or by the delegation of control officers that the AAA regiments and battalions assigned to his FAUG are in firing position and ready for action.

2. Air Situation Map.

a. The air situation map utilizes the standard grid system (sic). This makes it possible to record all reports on approaching aircraft on all types of maps. Reference coordinates for the air situation map

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ILLEGIB

[redacted] No information is available that the table of organization of the KVF contains the post of a deputy artillery commander for AAA units and a deputy operations officer for antiaircraft missions. It appears that the air situation map mentioned is patterned after the Soviet grid used for fighter defense purposes.

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